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U.S. PATENT APPLICATION  
FOR  
PAD OVER ACTIVE CIRCUIT SYSTEM AND  
METHOD WITH FRAME SUPPORT STRUCTURE

ASSIGNEE: **NVIDIA** CORPORATION

SILICON VALLEY IP GROUP, P.C.  
P.O. Box 721120  
SAN JOSE, CA 95172

# PAD OVER ACTIVE CIRCUIT SYSTEM AND METHOD WITH FRAME SUPPORT STRUCTURE

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention relates to semiconductor integrated circuits, and more particularly to integrated circuits with increased circuit density and reduced size.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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Prior Art Figure 1 illustrates an integrated circuit **100** constructed with bond pads around a periphery thereof, in accordance with the prior art. As shown, the integrated circuit **100** includes a semiconductor platform **101**. Incorporated on the semiconductor platform **101** are a centrally-situated core **102** and a peripheral input/output (I/O) bus **104**, which together define an “active circuit” of the integrated circuit **100**. The I/O bus **104** is positioned around a periphery of the centrally-situated core **102**.

Further included is a plurality of bond pads **106** which are disposed about the outer periphery of the I/O bus **104**. As can be seen, the positioning of the bond pads **106** about the outer periphery of the I/O bus **104** requires that the overall size of the semiconductor platform **101** be augmented.

To further illustrate this, Prior Art Figure 2 includes a cross-sectional view of the integrated circuit **100** of Figure 1 taken along line 2-2. Similar to Figure 1, the semiconductor platform **101** is shown to include the centrally-situated core **102** and I/O bus **104**, which together define the “active circuit” of the integrated circuit **100** for

processing electrical signals. Further shown are the bond pads **106** which require that the overall size of the semiconductor platform **101** be augmented.

Figure **2** further illustrates underlying metal layers **206** that are interconnected by way of vias **208** for facilitating electric communication therebetween. As shown, the underlying metal layers **206** take-on a stacked configuration for allowing various unillustrated interconnections with the active circuit of the integrated circuit **100**. Such underlying metal layers **206** are further coupled to the bond pads **106**. Also included is a passivation layer **210** for protection purposes.

Trends toward increased circuit density and complexity in modern integrated circuit design have resulted in a desire for significant increases in both: 1) the number of input/output and power/ground pins per integrated circuit and, 2) the number of bond pads in order to connect to the package. To conserve active device area, it is desirable to reduce the bond pad pitch. However, smaller bond pads are more easily damaged by the large mechanical stresses inherent in the bonding process.

Generally, design rules have not allowed bonding pads over active areas, where they would be susceptible to damage from the large mechanical stresses of bonding.

There is thus a continuing need to devise structures and layouts that satisfy the high-density requirements of advanced integrated circuit design and that would resist the high mechanical stresses of bonding.

**DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION**

An integrated circuit and method of fabricating the same are provided. Included  
5 are an active circuit, and a metal layer disposed, at least partially, above the active  
circuit. Further provided is a bond pad disposed, at least partially, above the metal  
layer. To prevent damage incurred during a bonding process, the aforementioned metal  
layer may define a frame with an outer periphery and an inner periphery.

10 The active circuit may include an input/output (I/O) bus. Still yet, the active  
circuit may include a plurality of transistors. By virtue of providing an “interconnect”  
between a plurality of underlying metal layers and the bond pad, the metal layer may  
include an interconnect metal layer.

15 In still another embodiment, the frame may be enclosed. Moreover, a plurality  
interconnect vias may be formed along the frame, in order to provide electric  
communication between the metal layer and the bond pad.

20 Optionally, the metal layer may further define an island formed within and  
spaced from the inner periphery of the frame of the metal layer. Such island of the  
metal layer may further include a plurality of openings formed therein between an upper  
surface and a lower surface thereof. Such openings may also be completely enclosed  
around a periphery thereof, and optionally have a substantially square configuration.

25 In use, the frame and openings of each of the aforementioned embodiments may  
be adapted for not only preventing damage incurred during a bonding process, but also  
facilitating an interlock between the metal layer and an inter-metal dielectric layer

disposed between the metal layer and the bond pad. This thus strengthens the integrated circuit.

As an option, the inter-metal dielectric layer may be constructed from a material selected from the group consisting of a low-K dielectric material and a fluorinated silica glass (FSG) material.

A related method for fabricating an integrated circuit is further provided. Initially, an active circuit is constructed on a semiconductor platform. Moreover, a metal layer is deposited, at least partially, above the active circuit. Next, a dielectric layer is deposited, at least partially, above the interconnect metal layer. A bond pad is subsequently formed, at least partially, above the metal layer. Thereafter, a passivation layer is deposited. As mentioned hereinabove, the metal layer may be configured in a specific manner in accordance with the embodiments set forth hereinabove.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

Figure 1 illustrates an integrated circuit constructed with bond pads around a  
5 periphery thereof, in accordance with the prior art.

Figure 2 illustrates a cross-sectional view of the integrated circuit of Figure 1  
taken along line 2-2, showing underlying metal layers that are interconnected by way of  
vias for facilitating electric communication therebetween.

10 Figure 3 illustrates an integrated circuit constructed with bond pads over active  
circuitry, in accordance with one embodiment.

Figure 4 illustrates a cross-sectional view of the integrated circuit of Figure 3  
15 taken along line 4-4, showing a plurality of vertically-spaced underlying metal layers  
that are interconnected by way of vias for facilitating electric communication  
therebetween.

Figure 5 illustrates a method for fabricating a pad over active circuit system, in  
20 accordance with one embodiment.

Figures 6A-6E illustrate an integrated circuit during various stages of processing  
in accordance with the method of Figure 5, per one embodiment where the interconnect  
metal layer is meshed.

25 Figures 7A-7E illustrate an integrated circuit during various stages of processing  
in accordance with the method of Figure 5, per another embodiment where the  
interconnect metal layer is meshed.

Figures **8A-8E** illustrate an integrated circuit during various stages of processing in accordance with the method of Figure **5**, in accordance with another embodiment where the interconnect metal layer takes on an enclosed “frame”-type configuration.

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Figures **9A-9E** illustrate an integrated circuit during various stages of processing in accordance with the method of Figure **5**, per another embodiment where the interconnect metal layer takes on an enclosed “frame”-type configuration in addition to a meshed configuration.

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Figure **10** includes a graph showing the various area of the integrated circuit that is saved by virtue of the previous embodiments.

Figure **11** illustrates an exemplary system in which the integrated circuit of the various previous embodiments may be implemented.

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### **DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

Figure 3 illustrates an integrated circuit 300 constructed with bond pads over  
5 active circuitry, in accordance with one embodiment. As shown, the integrated circuit  
300 is provided including a semiconductor platform 301. Incorporated on the  
semiconductor platform 301 are a centrally-situated core 302 and a peripheral  
input/output (I/O) bus 304, which together define, at least in part, the “active circuit” of  
the integrated circuit 300. In the context of the present description, the active circuit  
10 308 of the integrated circuit 300 may include the core 302, I/O bus 304 and/or any  
device formed in the semiconductor platform 301 of the integrated circuit 300.

As shown, a plurality of bond pads 306 is disposed, at least partially, above the  
active circuit 308 of the integrated circuit 300. Just by way of example, the bond pads  
15 306 may be disposed, at least partially, above the outer periphery of the I/O bus 304. Of  
course, however, the bond pads 306 may be disposed above the core 302, and/or any  
other part of the active circuit 308.

As can be seen, with respect to the prior art integrated circuit 100 of Figure 1, an  
20 area of the integrated circuit 300 is reduced, thus providing a more compact, cost  
effective integrated circuit.

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view of the integrated circuit 300 of Figure 3 taken  
along line 4-4. Similar to Figure 3, the semiconductor platform 301 is shown to include  
25 the centrally-situated core 302 and I/O bus 304, which together define the active circuit  
308 of the integrated circuit 300, at least in part.



Figure 4 further illustrates a plurality of vertically-spaced underlying metal layers 406 that are interconnected by way of vias 408 for facilitating electric communication therebetween. In one embodiment, the various vias described herein may be constructed with a tungsten material or the like.

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As further shown, the underlying metal layers 406 take on a stacked configuration for allowing various unillustrated interconnections with the active circuit 308 of the integrated circuit 300. As an option, an underlying dielectric layer 410 may be situated above active circuit 308.

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Deposited at least partially above the active circuit 308 of the integrated circuit 300 (with the underlying dielectric layer 410 optionally therebetween) is an interconnect metal layer 412. Such interconnect metal layer 412 is further electrically coupled to the underlying metal layers 406 by way of additional vias 414. An inter-metal dielectric (IMD) layer 416 is deposited, at least partially, above the interconnect metal layer 412. As an option, the inter-metal dielectric layer 146 may be constructed from a low-K dielectric material, a fluorinated silica glass (FSG) material, or any other type of desired material.

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Defining the bond pads 306, is a top metal layer which is in electrical communication with the interconnect metal layer 412 by way of interconnect vias 420. As will soon be set forth, the interconnect vias 420 may be configured in various ways.

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As mentioned earlier, the bond pads 306 are positioned, at least partially, above the active circuit 308 of the integrated circuit 300 to reduce the required area of the semiconductor platform 301. To prevent damage to the active circuit 308 during the bonding process, the interconnect metal layer 412 may be configured in a specific manner (i.e. the metal layer may be meshed, formed to define a frame for supporting

vias, etc.). More information regarding such meshed, frame-type configurations will be set forth hereinafter in greater detail.

Figure 5 illustrates a method 500 for fabricating a pad over active circuit system, in accordance with one embodiment. In one embodiment, the present method 500 may be carried out to produce an integrated circuit such as those set forth in the remaining figures. Of course, it should be noted that the present method 500 may be carried out in any desired context.

Initially, in operation 502, an active circuit (i.e. see, for example, active circuit 308 and related components of Figures 3 and 4) is constructed on a semiconductor platform, in accordance with conventional procedures and techniques.

Moreover, in operation 504, a metal layer is deposited, at least partially, above the active circuit. A plurality of interconnect vias 505 are then formed. Next, in operation 506, a dielectric layer is deposited, at least partially, above the interconnect metal layer.

A bond pad is subsequently formed in operation 508, at least partially, above the metal layer. Thereafter, a passivation layer is deposited in operation 510. As an option, the passivation layer may be constructed from a SiON material or the like.

As mentioned hereinabove, the metal layer deposited in operation 504 may be configured in accordance with the embodiments set forth herein (i.e. the metal layer may be meshed, formed to define a frame for supporting vias, etc.).

More information regarding the foregoing operations will now be set forth in the context of various exemplary embodiments. It should be noted that the following

embodiments are set forth for illustrative purposes only, and should not be construed as limiting in any manner.

Figures **6A-6E** illustrate an integrated circuit **600** during various stages of processing in accordance with the method **500** of Figure **5**, per one embodiment where the interconnect metal layer is meshed. Of course, such integrated processing stages may be set forth in the context of any desired process.

Figure **6A** illustrates a stage where an interconnect metal layer **604** is deposited, in accordance with operation **504** of the method **500** of Figure **5**, for example. As illustrated, the interconnect metal layer **604** is meshed by including a plurality of openings **602** formed completely therethrough between an upper surface and a lower surface thereof. Of course, in another embodiment, the openings may be formed only partially therethrough in the upper surface of the interconnect metal layer **604**, without extending through the lower surface thereof.

Still yet, at least a portion of the openings **602** may be completely enclosed around a periphery thereof. Also, the openings **602** may have a substantially square configuration. Of course, any shape may be used per the desires of the user.

Such openings **602** may be formed using standard photolithography techniques such as etching, etc. In such embodiment, the openings **602** may define a plurality of substantially linear first portions **603A** and a plurality of substantially linear second portions **603B** which intersect, to define a matrix of openings **602**.

Figure **6B** illustrates a subsequent stage where a plurality interconnect vias **606** are formed in rows along a length of at least the first portions, in accordance with operation **505** of the method **500** of Figure **5**, for example. The interconnect vias **606**

serve to provide electric communication between the interconnect metal layer **604** and the bond pad, illustrated earlier.

In the present embodiment, the interconnect vias **606** may include at least two spaced rows for each of the first portions **603B**. Optionally, a width of the first portions **603B** may be enlarged to accommodate the two or more spaced rows for each of the first portions **603B**. As a further option, the interconnect vias **606** may be equally spaced. Of course, the interconnect vias **606** may take on any desired configuration.

Still yet, Figure **6C** illustrates still another processing stage where an inter-metal dielectric layer **610** is deposited, in accordance with operation **506** of the method **500** of Figure **5**, for example.

Figure **6D** illustrates a subsequent processing stage where a top metal layer **612** is deposited above the inter-metal dielectric layer **610** in electrical communication with the interconnect vias **606**. Note, for example, operation **508** of the method **500** of Figure **5**. Such top metal layer **612** thus serves as the bond pad.

Finally, a passivation layer **614** is deposited, in accordance with operation **510** of the method **500** of Figure **5**, for example. See Figure **6E**.

Figures **7A-7E** illustrate an integrated circuit **700** during various stages of processing in accordance with the method **500** of Figure **5**, per another embodiment where the interconnect metal layer is meshed. Of course, such integrated processing stages may be set forth in the context of any desired process.

Figure **7A** illustrates a stage where an interconnect metal layer **704** is deposited, in accordance with operation **504** of the method **500** of Figure **5**, for example. As

illustrated, the interconnect metal layer **704** is meshed by including a plurality of openings **702** formed therein. As in the previous embodiment, such openings **702** may define a plurality of substantially linear first portions and a plurality of substantially linear second portions which intersect, to define a matrix of openings **702**.

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In the present embodiment, the openings **702** may be larger in size with respect to the previous embodiment of Figures **6A-6E**. To this end, the linear portions may be thinner, for reasons that will soon become apparent.

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Figure **7B** illustrates a subsequent stage where a plurality interconnect vias **706** are formed in rows along a length of at least the first portions, in accordance with operation **505** of the method **500** of Figure **5**, for example. The interconnect vias **706** serve to provide electric communication between the interconnect metal layer **704** and the bond pad, illustrated earlier.

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As shown, the interconnect vias **706** may form only a single row on each of the first portions. As is now apparent from the present and previous embodiment, the interconnect vias **706** may form any desired number of rows and take on any desired configuration.

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Still yet, Figure **7C** illustrates still another processing stage where an inter-metal dielectric layer **710** is deposited, in accordance with operation **506** of the method **500** of Figure **5**, for example.

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Figure **7D** illustrates a subsequent processing stage where a top metal layer **712** is deposited above the inter-metal dielectric layer **710** in electrical communication with the interconnect vias **706**. Note, for example, operation **508** of the method **500** of

Figure 5. Finally, a passivation layer **714** is deposited, in accordance with operation **510** of the method **500** of Figure 5, for example. See Figure 7E.

Figures **8A-8E** illustrate an integrated circuit **800** during various stages of processing in accordance with the method **500** of Figure 5, in accordance with another embodiment where the interconnect metal layer takes on an enclosed “frame”-type configuration. Of course, such integrated processing stages may be set forth in the context of any desired process.

Figure **8A** illustrates a stage where an interconnect metal layer **804** is deposited, in accordance with operation **504** of the method **500** of Figure 5, for example. As illustrated, the interconnect metal layer **804** defines a frame with an outer periphery and an inner periphery. Such frame may optionally be enclosed, as shown.

Figure **8B** illustrates a subsequent stage where a plurality interconnect vias **806** are formed along the frame, in accordance with operation **505** of the method **500** of Figure 5, for example. The interconnect vias **806** serve to provide electric communication between the interconnect metal layer **804** and the bond pad, illustrated earlier. As shown, the interconnect vias **806** may be formed along an entire length of the frame defined by the interconnect metal layer **804**.

Figure **8C** illustrates still another processing stage where an inter-metal dielectric layer **810** is deposited, in accordance with operation **506** of the method **500** of Figure 5, for example.

Figure **8D** illustrates a subsequent processing stage where a top metal layer **812** is deposited above the inter-metal dielectric layer **810** in electrical communication with the interconnect vias **806**. Note, for example, operation **508** of the method **500** of

Figure 5. Finally, a passivation layer **814** is deposited, in accordance with operation **510** of the method **500** of Figure 5, for example. See Figure **8E**.

Figures **9A-9E** illustrate an integrated circuit **900** during various stages of processing in accordance with the method **500** of Figure 5, per another embodiment where the interconnect metal layer takes on an enclosed “frame”-type configuration in addition to a meshed configuration. Of course, such integrated processing stages may be set forth in the context of any desired process.

Figure **9A** illustrates a stage where an interconnect metal layer **904** is deposited, in accordance with operation **504** of the method **500** of Figure 5, for example. As illustrated, the interconnect metal layer **904** defines a frame with an outer periphery and an inner periphery. Such frame may optionally be enclosed, as shown.

The interconnect metal layer **904** may define an island **905** formed within and spaced from the inner periphery of the frame of the interconnect metal layer **904**. Such island **905** of the interconnect metal layer **904** may further include a plurality of openings **903** formed therein. Such openings **903** may be completely enclosed around a periphery thereof, and optionally have a substantially square configuration.

Figure **9B** illustrates a subsequent stage where a plurality interconnect vias **906** are formed along the frame, in accordance with operation **505** of the method **500** of Figure 5, for example. The interconnect vias **906** serve to provide electric communication between the interconnect metal layer **904** and the bond pad, illustrated earlier. Similar to previous embodiments, the interconnect vias **906** may be formed along an entire length of the frame defined by the interconnect metal layer **904**.

Figure 9C illustrates still another processing stage where an inter-metal dielectric layer 910 is deposited, in accordance with operation 506 of the method 500 of Figure 5, for example.

5        Figure 9D illustrates a subsequent processing stage where a top metal layer 912 is deposited above the inter-metal dielectric layer 910 in electrical communication with the interconnect vias 906. Note, for example, operation 508 of the method 500 of Figure 5. Finally, a passivation layer 914 is deposited, in accordance with operation 510 of the method 500 of Figure 5, for example. See Figure 9E.

10        Thus, the interconnect metal layer of the aforementioned embodiments may be adapted for not only preventing damage incurred during a bonding process, but also facilitating an interlock between the interconnect metal layer and the inter-metal dielectric layer disposed between the interconnect metal layer and the top metal layer.

15        This is accomplished by the dielectric material of the inter-metal dielectric layer being deposited within the frame, openings, etc. This thus strengthens the resultant integrated circuit.

Figure 10 includes a graph 1000 showing the various area of the integrated circuit that is saved by virtue of the previous embodiments. For a smaller integrated circuit where the pads are laid out in a staggered, triple tier, or quad tier configuration; an exemplary size-saving of the integrated circuit is that shown in the figure.

25        For a core-limited integrated circuit, in order to maintain a small size and fit all necessary bond pads within the perimeter of the integrated circuit, bond pad pitches are often reduced. There are traditionally assembly limitations of bond pad pitch in production that meet acceptable assembly and test yields. For example, a production limit may include a 45 micron pad pitch. Issues with such fine pitch devices sometimes



require bonding very small bond pads, due to a smaller pad opening. Thus, the wire diameter is usually reduced and this impacts the wire length which, in turn, creates a finer bond finger pitch on the substrate. To this end, the cost of the product is further increased.

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By enabling the bonds to be placed over an active circuit without damage during the bonding process, the limitation of compacting the pads is no longer a hard requirement. The in-line pads can be spaced apart and staggered, or placed in multiple rows/columns over a larger area above the active circuit.

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It should be noted that the interconnection techniques discussed herein may be applicable to wire bonding, Au thermosonic stud bumping, flip-chip solder bump and tape automated bonding (TAB), etc.

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Figure 11 illustrates an exemplary computer system 1100 in which the integrated circuit of the various previous embodiments may be implemented. As shown, a computer system 1100 is provided including one or more processors, such as processor 1101, which is connected to a communication bus 1102. The computer system 1100 also includes a main memory 1104. Control logic (software) and data are stored in the main memory 1104 which may take the form of random access memory (RAM). The computer system 1100 also includes a graphics module 1106 and a display 1108, i.e. a computer monitor.

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The computer system 1100 may also include a secondary storage 1110. The secondary storage 1110 includes, for example, a hard disk drive and/or a removable storage drive, representing a floppy disk drive, a magnetic tape drive, a compact disk drive, etc. The removable storage drive reads from and/or writes to a removable storage unit in a well known manner. Computer programs, or computer control logic

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algorithms, may be stored in the main memory 1104 and/or the secondary storage 1110. Such computer programs, when executed, enable the computer system 1100 to perform various functions. Memory 1104 and storage 1110 are thus examples of computer-readable media.

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In one embodiment, the integrated circuit of the various previous figures may be implemented as the processor 1101 [i.e. a central processing unit (CPU), etc.], the graphics module 1106, a chipset (i.e. a group of integrated circuits designed to work and sold as a unit for performing related functions, etc.), or any other integrated circuit for that matter. In the example of a graphics module 1106, such integrated circuit may include a transform module, a lighting module, and a rasterization module. Each of the foregoing modules may be situated on a single semiconductor platform to form a graphics processing unit (GPU).

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Still yet, the integrated circuit of the various previous figures may be implemented in the context of a general computer system, a circuit board system, a game console system dedicated for entertainment purposes, an application-specific system, or any other desired system.

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While various embodiments have been described above, it should be understood that they have been presented by way of example only, and not limitation. Thus, the breadth and scope of a preferred embodiment should not be limited by any of the above described exemplary embodiments, but should be defined only in accordance with the following claims and their equivalents.